BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE SECOND WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
9. Sunday—Bat. of Cedar Run. 1862.....	5 13	6 47
10. Monday—Bat. of Oak Hill, Mo., '61...	5 14	6 46
11. Tuesday.....	5 14	6 46
12. Wednesday—Albert Gallatin d. 1849..	5 15	6 45
13. Thursday.....	5 16	6 44
14. Friday.....	5 17	6 43
15. Saturday.....	5 18	6 42

New Moon, Friday, August 14th, at 10:34 morning.
Full Moon, Friday, Aug. 28th.

Observations on Weather.—The past week clear and hot—good growing weather for crops. Seasonable rains with lightning Wednesday night, Aug. 5th. Thermometer above 90 degrees several days during week. Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th, warmest days of the summer—Thermometer 90.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From Richmond—Another Light-House Destroyed, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.—The light-house on Smith's Island, Chesapeake Bay, was recently destroyed by a party of Confederates. They brought off all the lamps and about three hundred gallons of oil. The feat was accomplished by only ten men, armed with revolvers.

A flag of truce boat is expected at City Point to-day.

There has been no further negotiations relative to the exchange of prisoners.

The dullness prevailing here is unprecedented since the commencement of the war.

The expectation of Foreign intervention recently indulged in has been dissipated by the last news from Europe. The subject has ceased to be the topic of conversation.

Within the past two weeks a large number of farms has been advertised for sale in different parts of Virginia.—The number offering is increasing daily.

The heated term continues with unabated intensity.

From Pensacola.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—The Mobile *Evening News* has late news from Pensacola. There were sixteen vessels in the Harbor, ten of which were vessels of war and six transports. The Yankees are building two immense Hospitals at the Navy Yard, each three hundred feet long, and three stories high. All the negroes are being sent to New Orleans to be drilled and placed in the Yankee army there. Pensacola Elf was still considered neutral ground.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—All quiet to-pight.

EXECUTION OF TWO SPIES AT CHATTANOOGA.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Sentinel*, writing from Chattanooga, July 24th, furnishes the following account of a double execution which occurred there on Friday, the 24th of July:

This being the day set apart by the commanding General for the execution of the two spies who were detected sometime ago by our forces, a large crowd repaired at an early hour to the place of execution.—I noticed, among the rest, a goodly number of the fair sex, who had not command enough over their curiosity to remain at home. I do not exactly think that the theatre of such scenes is by any means proper for them. But I do not intend discussing either the propriety or impropriety of such a course on their part at present.

The fatal scaffold was neatly and well built. It was erected near a large oak, whose shade partly covered the platform, from which these unfortunate men looked for the last time upon their fellow mortals who had assembled there to witness their last dying struggle.

About eleven o'clock, the Eighth Mississippi was marched to the place and formed a square around the gallows. At twenty minutes to one o'clock the wagon bearing the prisoners made its appearace. Every eye in the vast multitude was turned inquiringly toward the vehicle. It was soon within the lines.—There sat the two condemned men, who were soon to expiate their crimes upon the gallows now so near and open to their view.

They ascended the gallows at fifteen minutes to one o'clock. The ropes were then adjusted and tied around the necks of the victims. During this time the younger of the two seemed rather affected, while the elder appeared rather careless. They were respectively aged, I suppose, twenty and twenty-three years. After the ropes had been adjusted, Captain Pedan, Provost Marshal of this post, read the proceedings of the court martial, and the order relative to the immediate execution of the sentence which had been passed upon them.

The charges were three. First, with being spies; secondly, with having committed depredations on the people among whom they went; and thirdly, with counterfeiting Confederate money; of all of which charges the court found them guilty, and therefore sentenced them to be hanged to death. After the order had been read, the attending clergyman read a portion of the twenty-third chapter of St. Luke, delivered a short exhortation and then prayed.

They then bade the youths good bye, and descended the ladder.

The Provost Marshal then shook hands with them, and told them to bid each other farewell. This done he stepped down from the scaffold. Just at one o'clock the trap fell, and Joseph Ford and John K. Ould, of Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, were launched into eternity. It was a solemn scene—one calculated to have a warning impression upon all who witnessed it.

From the Fayetteville Observer.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing that you will take pleasure in publishing any act of gallantry performed by a North Carolinian in justice to a brave soldier I have concluded to write you this letter. Where all acted so well it is hardly fair to mention names, but Lieut. W. H. Littlejohn, Co. A, 51st N. C. Troops, deserves especial notice. On Tuesday the 14th inst., the enemy's sharp shooters continued very much to annoy the garrison at Battery Wagner, by picking off every man who dared to show his head above the parapet. Col. Yates, who was then in command at Battery Wagner, called for some Lieutenant to take command of a squad of 12 men and drive the sharp-shooters from their position. Lieut. Littlejohn gallantly volunteered to take charge of the expedition. He left the fort amid the cheers of the whole garrison, and successfully accomplished his object, driving the enemy from every position, and advanced to within two hundred yards of his main works; he returned to camp with the loss of one man killed. Throughout the fight of Saturday he distinguished himself by his intrepid brevery and coolness. Verily he is one of North Carolina's most gallant sons.

NORTH CAROLINA.

FIGHT IN LEE.—On Sunday the 26th ult., Co. E, Captain Duncan, of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, being sent to Jonesville to guard the various Gaps in Cumberland Mountain, came in contact with about 400 renegade Tennesseans on their way to Kentucky, when a squad of 13 of Captain Duncan's company, under command of Lieut. Adcock, met about 100 of the enemy under the command of Col. B. J. Lane, near Fulkerson's Gap, just at dark, and immediately engaged them. The firing was very brisk for a few minutes, resulting in the killing of Col. Lane and 12 of his men, and the capture of 27 prisoners. No loss on our side.

A ball passed through the hat of Lt. Adcock, discharged from the pistol of Col. Lane. The prisoners report that none of the Yankees had crossed the mountain. Col. Carter, of Pegram's Brigade, with 400 men, was still after them. Quite a number had been killed and captured, and it was confidently expected that the whole force would be captured.

Col. Lane is reported by the prisoners to have taken 64 squads across the mountains since the war began. He had in his pocket, when killed, a Colonel's commission in the Federal army. He was a citizen of East Tennessee, near Bull's Gap. He was a fine looking, middle aged man, six feet two inches high.

Several of the new recruits from Indiana were engaged, and behaved with great coolness and gallantry. They were brought out a few days before by Lieut. Smith, of Company L, 4th Kentucky Cavalry.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Aug. 8.

APPLES—Green, none	$4
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$1 20
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$1 50@ 175
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$30
CHICKENS	75@$1 75
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	75c
FLOUR—Family	$45@50
Superfine	$35
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$1 50
HIDES—Dry	$1 50
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 25
MOLASSES	$12
MEAL	$7
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$3@4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	12½c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$17 50
SUGAR—Brown	$2 50
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 50
WHEAT	None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day n proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,

Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $2 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,

July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1863. NO. 216.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

TWO HORSES AND ONE MULE TAKEN FROM my Stables by the 3d New York Cavalry, the 30th July, 1863, one horse about seven years old, a sun-burnt, yellow sorrel, thick, heavy set, short tale, with tale and main a little wavy; had on shoes before; hind feet white and very tender footed, and is gentle in all work, but rough under the sadde. The Filly is about three years old, blood bay, with white in her forehead about the size of a half dollar, with a long tale with a few white hairs in the end of it, and a roan spot on her side. The mule is a very small horse mule, three years old, rather a mouse color, with main and tail cropped, and has a dark stripe down his back. I will pay one hundred dollars for the Mule and two hundred dollars each for the Horses, provided they are not injured. W. W. PARKER,

Aug 5-1w* Rocky Mount, N. C.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM FRANKLINTON, FRANKLIN County, one Heifer, 3 years old, red and white spotted; two yearlings, mostly black, with a few white spots, and a white spot in the face. The mark is crop each ear. To any one taking them up and writing to me so I can get them I will pay the above reward.

Aug. 10-1w* JOHN RHEM.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,

Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,

June 17-tf 'Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good gardod. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,

July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE OF WORCESTER'S MAKE, NEARLY NEW, Rosewood case, 7¾ octave—a fine instrument. Apply to A. A. WILLARD,

Aug 7-9t* Greensboro, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHERever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,

Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.

THOMAS D. HOGG,

August 10-2w Major & C. S.

LEATHER AND BRANDY.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SOLE AND UPPER Leather for sale. The Upper Leather consists of all qualities. Also, a few barrels of No. 1 Apple Brandy.

W. H STROTHER,

Aug 8-5t* Louisburg, N. C.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. ISAIAH WOOD, Jailor,

Aug 3-2w* Kinston, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,

March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINETY LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Murfreesboro', N. C., Aug. 5th, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14, Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C., dated July 22d, 1863, Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 1st Congressional District, North Carolina, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years, at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

Hertford county, Murfreesboro', August 20th.
Bertie county, Windsor, August 24th.
Martin county, Hamilton, August 26th.
Northampton county, Jackson, August 29th.
Gates county, Gatesville, September 4th.
Chowan county, Ballard's Bridge, September 8th.
Perquimans county, Hertford, September 11th.
Pasquotank county, New Land, September 15th.
Camden county, Camden Court House, September 18th.
Currituck county, Currituck Court House, September 21st.
Washington county, Plymouth, September 24st.
Tyrrell county, Columbus, September 28th.

The above order includes all persons arriving at the age of eighteen since the last enrollment; all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years who may be specially ordered before the Medical Board and Enrolling Officers; each and every person between the above named ages, whether previously exempted or not, and all substitutes who have been discharged from the army.

All persons included in the above order who shall fail to report at the places of rendezvous at the time will be considered as deserters.

JOHN W. LANE,
Captain and Enrolling Officer
First Congressional District, N. C.
JAMES A. HARROLL,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

P. S.—Notice to Conscripts, issued from this office, dated July 24th, 1863, to the counties of Hertford, Bertie, Martin and Northampton is hereby extended to the above stated times and places.

J. W. LANE,

Aug 11-3t Enrolling Officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE NEcessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather, and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August A. D. 1863., and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Aug. 11-1w

All Daily papers copy one week and Weekly papers two weeks.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,

June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer

Standard copy

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantities.—Highest market prices paid.

Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 22-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**--The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Burnside the Barber.

Despairing of success as a soldier, Burnside has turned barber. Finding that he could not "carve a name" with the sword he has concluded to shave heads with the razor. Unable to beat his enemies in the field he has attempted to "lather" them in prison. No longer aspiring to be esteemed a "great man," he contents himself with the reputation of a "small shaver." Alas, how have the mighty fallen! The leader of the "finest Army on the Planet" has become the "Vallet de Chambre" to John Morgan. The Yankee nation has at last found a hero, one worthy of such a people and the cause in which they are engaged; and hereafter the "Harp of the North" will tune itself to sing the brave deeds of this notorious knight of the "streaked pole." Doubtless too, some one of their classic limners, inspired by the hope of a name and fortune, will give posterity the benefit of this historic scene, and hand down to future ages "Burnside the Barber," arrayed in full tonsorial paraphernalia, engaged in the mighty work of shaving "Morgan and his men."

Fortunately for the cause of common decency, others than the Yankees must sit in judgment on this disgraceful act, and "the barber" will yet discover, that though John Morgan has lost for a time his hair, *he* has lost that which can never be his again—his character as a soldier and a gentleman.

Though the "young Sampson" may be temporarily deprived of his locks, by treacherous and cowardly hands, the time for revenge will come at last. His strength will return and while his enemies are most triumphant and least apprehensive of danger, he will "pull down the pillars of the temple," and teach them the lessons of sorrow again.

Burnside has secured the prize of immortality. He will live while beards grow and there are heads to be shaved. When the memory even of "Butler the Beast" has past to oblivion, the bust of "Burnside the Barber," with the "streaked pole" as its pedestal, will still loom up in the temple of fame, among the most notorious and infamous of its monuments.

WAR A NATIONAL BLESSING.—Bishop Elliott, in his Savannah sermon, regards the war as a national blessing, and holds that its precious fruits, dearly bought, are yet well worth the price. He is unquestionably for Peace.—"But this yearning for Peace," he says, "has no smack of submission in it. That has not entered into the thoughts of anybody. It is really nothing more than a natural wish that a useless strife should cease; an earnest desire that a struggle should be ended which can be ended but in one way. When the peace which is longed for is embodied in words, it invariably includes the ideas of entire independence and complete nationality, independence from all bonds, whether political, commercial or social, which have hitherto hindered our development—nationality, with our whole territory preserved to us, and with no entangling alliance, binding us for the future. This is the whole scope and meaning, and is very distinct from any such fainting of the spirit as would precede submission. It is rather the token of a restless energy, which pants to enter untrammeled upon that new career of freedom which is working out for itself; and which seems to rise before it in brightness and grandeur, and to beckon it on to glory and happiness."

If the above, from the *Mississippian*, represents Dr. Elliott in his true position, then, his theology or brain, one or both, is badly deranged—that's all. Further, any man who, with the lights now before him, will resist the encroachments of peace except upon the terms above indicated, can only be regarded by common sense people as a sectional bigot, and, his doctrine being carried out, will have the privilege of enjoying the *blessings* of war for many long years to come. Twenty years fighting will not bring back *all* the territory.

MORE COLORED TROOPS.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune* says:

The War Department is pushing the organization of colored troops vigorously. The successes of our forces West have given a fresh impetus to enlistment among the blacks, and by autumn it is estimated that at least 100,000 negroes will be in arms in the Valley of the Mississippi. It has been decided to raise four colored regiments in this District. The first is complete, and the second rapidly approaching completion.

As we have before stated, the only effectual way to prevent Northern negroes from enlisting, and white officers from commanding them after enlisted, is not to take either prisoners. Leave them on the battle-field. If our troops are in a hurry to pursue their retreating foes, they need not give the black rascals and their blacker-hearted officers any more attention than the Scotch soldier did the Frenchman who was begging for "quarter." "I cannot stop to quarter ye," he remarked, "but I'll cut ye in two." And suiting his actions to his words passed on.

The above extract from the Augusta *Chronicle* of the 6th, contains matter for grave consideration. The Abolitionists, always ready to acknowledge the equality of the black race with the white, seem determined to force us to do the same or accept the results of the black flag which Abe Lincoln's last order has hoisted to the breeze. What will our authorities do in the premises? Will they tamely submit to this encroachment upon our rights, the most flagrant yet committed, and thus acknowledge our own slaves our equals, or will they take the other horn of the dilemma, and subject our brave countrymen to be slaughtered like swine or yoked in hard labor with the ass in the pit? These are questions we cannot decide, nor can we divine what will be the final result of either course; time alone can determine. The Lord save us and our country!

TITHINGMAN.—We learn that the Secretary of War has appointed John Devereaux, Esq., of this City, chief Tithingman for this State, in place of Maj. Bradford, removed. This is a good selection, and so far as we have been able to learn, has given entire satisfaction.

WHAT NEXT?—The New York Legislature has incorporated a leg insurance company.

For the Progress.]

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, Aug. 11th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through your columns to speak one word on a subject that invites public attention, in some measure in our good old State. Though I do not assume the character of a correspondent or a public instructor in the great movements of public opinion, I would venture a word, hoping, though weak, it may call some one's attention to pursue the plain path of duty that seems to be pointed out just now. It must be acknowledged that our national horizon is being skirted on all sides by menacing clouds, that threaten to burst on us in all their fury ere long, if we do not make timely preparations to meet them and hurl them back, with their consequences, on themselves. This must be done. We must meet them promptly, and meet them at once without delay. There is no time for debating the subject; no time for listening to long newspaper quarrels, (such as filthy sheets delight in;) no time for chastising the Government on its policy or mode of carrying on the war. It is *full* time that this should be stopped and *all* become more united in effort, word and action in prosecuting this war, in pushing it vigorously against our *thieving, marauding* and *mudering* enemy. They *must* be driven from our land, this war *must* be closed, and it cannot be closed until we, the South, are finally and forever free and separate from the North; these must be the conditions of stipulation. We are aware that there are some feelings entertained by certain persons, inducing them to think and even speak of reconstruction or going back into the *Union* again, as though such a thing existed. Have such ever thought of this seriously and candidly? They certainly have not. If they have thought over it coolly and dispassionately and have arrived to such conclusions as that it would be better to go back and stop this great flow of blood, you will always find such, *men* that have never met the foe in the open field, men that have never pursued the enemy in his desolating marches. No, they will always be found to be *men* that have succeeded in keeping out of the service by some device or other, having never marched a step or raised an arm to repel this invading and destroying foe from our country, and who intend to stay out and skulk *their*, or rather, our country's call if possible. *Is it, can it be possible*, that we would ever ask or be willing to go back under the rule of a people that have brought all their energies, summoned all their means, honorable and dishonorable, to destroy and subjugate us as a people? They have brought upon us fire and the sword, they have attacked and destroyed our private property; they have entered our houses, destroyed all the contents, demolished and disfigured the furniture, insulted our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, murdered in cold blood, our fathers, brothers and sons, desecrated our houses of worship, stealing the vessels that had been set apart for sacred purposes; laid waste our farms, stole our stock, kidnapped our slaves, put them in the ranks to fight us, and then, if perchance, we get one of our domestics back and hold him as our own *rightful* property belonging to us, one of our sons, brothers or fathers, must be held and treated as a slave, put to *hard* labor on the public defences until we shall give up our own property. And should one of these rebellious domestics or slaves, be executed, one of our patriotic soldiers must be executed in retaliation for this sable son of Africa. Now, these are only a few of the facts and unprincipaled deeds that have been committed in our land and in our midst, since this bloody war commenced. These are some of the fruits that this abolition army has dealt out to us, and all has been done with a full knowledge and sanction of the Washington Government, and who asked to have a correspondence or conference, that *they* might be induced to conduct this war on the principles of civil and religious warfare, *they* absolutely refuse to have any correspondence on the subject, showing their baseness fully. Now these are *facts* that the most *obtuse* conservative or reconstructionist have, can, and must see. And with all these uncalled for *horrors* staring every one in the face, can it be possible, that we have here in the south, men that are so lost to all *principle of justice, humanity* and religion, as to ask to go and live again with a people under *any circumstances* or conditions, that they would be likely to propose? If such are among us who would *sneak* back, we must be led to doubt their loyalty to the South. Their feelings and sympathy must *all* be with the enemy, and such being the case, they are *enemies* and *traitors* to all that is dear to us. Such *men* may cause some disturbance in our communities, cause some *faint-hearted* to linger at home and delay in coming out promptly to the defence of their firesides, homes, wives, and children. These political *croakers* who are so much interested in *stiring* up and keeping *afloat* strife and confusion; so much interested about the *dear* people, (*and much more for dear self*) we would kindly suggest to them, that the time is at hand when they have made their last *deal*, they had better *play* out their hand well, for they will *surely*, fully appreciate the character of the totally *bankrupt*; they must fail in their traitorous game. Many of them will be forced out to meet our foe. Some of them may act as did the *Tories* of the revolution, and we would most *soberly* and *earnestly* invite their attention to the treatment that such men received in those days. History, rightfully studid teaches many useful and important lessons, and wise men profit much by treasuring up those lessons of the past. We do hope that none of those disagreeable and disgraceful scenes will be enacted during our severe and bloody struggle for the independence of our *dear sunny South*. Let us hope that all this spirit of disaffection will go down, to stir no more, and that all will be united and make one great and effectual effort to free ourselves and drive back this invading horde of vandals. Let every able-bodied man come out like *patriots* and hurl these thieving, plundering, marauders back to their Northern homes.

J. H. K.

FOR N. C. TROOPS.—Maj. W. W. Pearce, Confederate Quartermaster at Raleigh, has paid for the following clothing, chiefly for North Carolina troops, from the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1863:

2,676 hats, 34,854 caps, 66,368 jackets, 81,424 pairs of pants, 29,718 pairs of drawers, 25,923 shirts, 65,846 pairs of socks, 2,258 blankets, 10,719 pairs of shoes.

The aggregate cost to the Government for the foregoing, is $2,022,012 55.—*Pet. Express.*

THE WAR.—Both armies are sweltering, and the war sleeps. We learn from the Rappahannock that there is no change in affairs.—*Sentinel.*

Gen. Hardee has been placed in immediate command of the army of Mississippi under the general supervision of Gen. J. E. Johnston.

From the Evening News.],

COL. FORSYTH:—We have read in the olden literature of "times that tried men's souls." History is repeating itself, and those times have come round again. Of all periods since the days when Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge with twenty-seven hundred barefooted soldiers—those immortal men who won for us our greatness and our history—the present hour is best calculated to try the stuff that men are made of. Some will stand the test—some will pass the ordeal, and come forth as pure gold.—Others will demonstrate their intrinsic littleness, cowardice, sordidness and meanness of soul, of which the future historian will take due notice; and children yet to be born under a government gloriously free, will blush for the craven treachery of those who should have bequeathed to them a record without shame.

In the beginning of this struggle I espoused my country's cause with an earnestness and an affection next only to that with which I espoused my family, for better, for worse, in sickness and in health, through evil report and through good report, through storm and calm, in all fortunes and to the end of life. No considerations of property, or of comfort, or of chance or change, of loss or gain, of adverse or of prosperous events, can alter, or modify, or change my attachment to that great and holy cause for which we struggle, and which is destined to triumph over all opposition. The tried and the true will, by-and-by, sit down on the mount of victory—a glorious mount bathed in sunlight and clad with flowers of laurel. My faith in the inevitable triumph of our cause is as fixed, and firm, and unshaken, and immovable as at any day or any hour since the first sword was drawn or the first gun was fired. It is a faith grounded on the principles of everlasting truth and right, as durable, and immovable and omnipotent as God, their Great Author. He who falters and quails, and desponds, either does not comprehend the principles involved, or is infidel to the moral government of the world in which we live.

If there be truth in our theories of the rights of man; if there be meaning in our constitutions and bill of rights; if there be rational conclusions to be deduced from our revolutionary history; if there be ultimately any real and practical distinction between right and wrong, as evidenced in human consciousness; then the Southern people are in the right before God and man in their claims to self-government, and the defence of their soil and their home; and the invaders are in the wrong, and must be held, and will be held, as thieves and murderers. If this conclusion be just, and our people are fit for freedom, then the question of ultimate success and liberation is already settled as a necessary and foregone result.—They could not be subdued in a hundred years.—Are they fit to be free? As to large majorities and in the main, they are a brave and self-sacrificing people. The proportion of tories is far less than in our revolutionary struggle, though we have many tories. Just now our people require cheering words—words of encouragement, words of faith, words of comfort. Let us remember, then, that for years, in the first revolution, the British held every large city, post, river and mart, with an army five times as great as that of the patriot army; and yet Providence wrought out our deliverence. Our fathers endured for years what we have only partially endured for months, and yet they emerged gloriously free. France lent us then a friendly hand just in the time of need; the same, or some similar agency may be reserved for us now.—We have men enough if they had manly hearts in their bosoms, to so augment our armies as to drive the last foe from our soil. We have been afflicted with a sad want of Statesmanship at Richmond; and we have been cursed and butchered by incompetent military commanders at New Orleans, at Vicksburg, and in Arkansas. But there is an inherent power in States to take their safety in their own hands, and aid at least, in working out their own fortunes.

The possession of the Mississippi river, which has cost our foe one hundred thousand men and three hundred millions of dollars, will not give him a commerce, nor even the safe navigation of that stream.—And the course of events, although these events seem disastrous, may be exactly in harmony with that Divine wisdom which determines first to scourge the most venal and property-worshipping community in America, and secondly to demonstrate the folly of trusting in Vicksburg instead of trusting in God and our own valor; while the foe may find that he fought for a shadow when he supposed that Vicksburg and commerce, and subjugation, were synonimous terms. If the foe can buy us by our property, we are only fit for vasselage. Unless we are prepared to throw property into the sea, or into the flames, if it stand in the way of our independence, we are not worthy of anything better than to lick the dust before the Yankee robbers.

Mr. President Davis, if he be not differently constituted from his fellow-creatures, will have learned wisdom from experience. Had he been conscious that his fellow-countrymen, aggregately, could form opinions upon facts patent to them as correctly as himself—had he listened to the imploring appeals of citizens of Louisiana, of Mississippi, and of Missouri, New Orleans might have been held by our arms; the State of Mississippi would have been secure to-day; and General Price would have held the Federal armies where he did hold them for a year, and the Gulf States would have been spared the scenes which Missouri witnessed from the beginning. But the systematic persecution, the official extinction of Gen. Price and the cold neglect of his struggling and gallant State, have borne their fruits; and the Gulf States have now to learn sympathy by a common suffering. West Point engineers can make fortification traps to surrender Confederate soldiers in by the twenty-seven thousand, with their arms and guns and precious stores, and torn battle-flags. West Point commissaries know how to make veteran patriot soldiers eke out existence for forty-seven days on ten days' rations. I do not mean to disparage West Point military training; but I have never learned that West Point could impart brains where there is a lack of that useful commodity, and the world has had abundant demonstration that a West Point creation of "long ears" has the longest ears of any aminal known to natural history.

There is one view of these events from which we may derive resignation and hope, if not comfort.—There was providences which made Mr. Davis President; which placed Lovell, Pemberton and Holmes in command; which wrested New Orleans, Vicksburg and other points out of our hands; which brought this scourge for purposes of the highest good to our people and to the world; and at the proper time, and in the right way, and by uncontrollable agencies, if we are only true to ourselves, and to the high principles of our great controversy, that scourge will be removed, and our national redemption be accomplished. If Mr. Davis stands in the way, Providence will remove him; if property stands in the way, Providence will destroy it; if armies are wanting, domestic or foreign, they will be forthcoming; if human passion, or ignorance, or folly, oppose, they will be swept out of the way like chaff. But these results are dependent on conditions—on the fitness of things. If we are not true to ourselves—if we love property more than we honor God, or value the dignity of manhood, or prize the blessings of civil liberty, then Providence will not bestow that of which we are unworthy, and for which we are moraly unfit. We have to learn that the occupation of a city, or of territory, by the foe, if the heart and spirit of our people remain true, decides nothing.

As long as our people are not demoralized, our army will never be demoralized. The army needs the unwavering moral support of the people. Let no despondent words be uttered! Let defiance be hurled into the teeth of the foe! Let victory or death be not only words, but earnest faith, and steady blows! We can surrender every city on our coast, and every river on our soil, and then defeat the Federal power in spite of all the efforts it could put forth in a century! What we need is spirit, and the "unconquered will." Those who tamely submit do not acquire the respect, or receive the protection of the foe. All they have will be taken and they will be denounced by the foe as hypocritical cowards, and traitors to their own country. We've got to fight it out to the bitter end. Submission cannot avert a single evil, or purchase exemption from the fortunes of all.

Courage and trust! Action and effort! Faith and sacrifice! Almighty God rules the storm, and as sure as we are right in our struggle, we shall gloriously triumph!

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won!"

Mobile, July 25th. J. W. T.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

THE DRAFT ENFORCED IN WASHINGTON—SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Washington on the 3d, says the drafting commenced in the City Hall there that morning. Among the spectators were a large number of negroes, who, having been enrolled, are subject, as well as whites, to the draft:

The scene was a quiet one, with Captain Sheltz, the Provost Marshal, and Francis W. Blackford, the Commissioner, in charge, and the blind man drawing out the names, one after another, as the box containing them was from time to time shaken up. Though the scene was quiet, it was a hot and anxious one, by reason of the temperature of the day and the deep personal interest felt by many in the result.

As a guard for the occasion, a company of the 153d Regiment New York Volunteers, under command of Capt. C. F. Putman, was in attendance to preserve order, and sentinels were stationed at the doors of the room, and at the passages leading thereto. The drawing of the first ward (or first sub-district) commenced at 9 o'clock, and was finished at about 2½ o'clock. The names were written upon cards, as returned by the enrolling officer, to the number of 3,842, from which 1,180 were drawn, the quota of the ward. The men drawn were 874 whites and 306 colored.

Among those drawn are Capt. W. R. Hutton, of the engineers, now in charge of the Washington water works; W. A. Farree, an enrolling officer; Robert Lamon, Deputy Marshal; George T. James, policeman, and William and Edward Wormly, well-known colored caterers; also Ed. V. House, correspondent of the New York *Times*; Fielder R. Dorsey of the *Globe* offices, and Remus Riggs, brother of George W. Riggs, the banker. The name of George Washington, as well as Napoleon Bonaparte, was announced as in for it.

At 3 o'clock the drawing for the second ward (or second sub-district) was commenced, the whole number of names put into the box being 2,480, and the quota to be drawn out 741, inclusive of the 50 per cent. for exempts, as in the former case. It was got through with about 6 o'clock. Among those drawn in the second ward was Mr. Uriah H. Painter, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. In one family it is understood that three out of five brothers were drawn, and in the first ward it fell to the lot of a considerable number of the Quartermaster's, clerks and others in that department to be called to another branch of the service.

To-morrow (Tuesday) the draft for the third and fourth wards or sub-divisions will take place, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., at the same place.

THE DRAFT IN THE NORTH—WHAT IT WILL AMOUNT TO—PLENTY OF MONEY BUT NO SOLDIERS.

The draft is but the merest farce in some of the New England districts. For example, in the 4th (Boston) district, the whole number examined last week was 1,125, of whom 937 were exempted. 70 paid $300, which makes 1,007 that got clear, 108 offered substitutes, and ten were passed as fit for duty. Thus less than a hundred of the original conscripts go into the army. It will take a great many soldiers of the regular army to watch the conscripts: The Washington *Star* tells us:

Detachments from the various regiments of the Army of the Potomac continue to go North for drafted men. To-day the following left on that mission, viz: Detachments of the 78th, 59th, and 102d New York; the 9th, 109th and 111th Pennsylvania; the 5th Connecticut; 13 men from other Pennsylvania and Ohio regiments, and 16 men from the second division of the second corps.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Dispatch*, of Monday, says:

There is quite a force here now from the old regiments, who have come to take charge of the drafted men. It is the intention to drill the conscripts for some time in camp, after which they will be sent to such regiments as they may have selected to join.

Substitutes continue to take legs to themselves, and flee away wherever they can. The New London *Star* says:

On Saturday evening two of the substitutes sent down from Norwich the day before were shot while attempting to escape from the conscript camp at New Haven. One of the men was instantly killed and the other was badly wounded.

A Vermont paper says:

The four per cent. gives "Honest Abe's" collectors twelve dollars for every drafted man that pays three hundred dollars. This will probably amount to $36,000 to the three collectors in Vermont. That is the way the money goes when we have "honest men to rule." When a conscript offers a substitute, which is accepted by the enrolling officer, at Hartford, Connecticut, the said substitute is instantly placed in the county jail, there to be kept till wanted.

All negroes taken under the present draft are to be separated from white conscripts by Provost Marshals, and consolidated into the nearest negro regiments or companies being organized in the several States. Instructions to this effect have been sent to the officials of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. Negro conscripts in Pennsylvania are to be rendezvous at Philadelphia, in the camp commanded by Capt. Wagoner; in Ohio at Camp Delaware; in Rhode Island at the camp of the first company negro heavy artillery; in Maryland and Delaware, at Washington. Negro troops from New York, it is thought, will be rendezvoused at Washington.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

Some of the substitutes who were placed in Brinley Hall, Worcester, for safe keeping, attempted to escape by digging a hole through the wall of the building, but their operations were discovered and frustrated, and yesterday the whole lot, seventy in number, were sent to Long Island, in Boston harbor. A part of them are said to be New York roughs.

Six substitutes who escaprd from Taunton on Saturday have been recaptured. One of the slippery fellows was a substitute broker.

On Saturday a meeting was held in Hackensack, in Bergen county, N. J., at which a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing the conscript act as "unjust, unconstitutional, and slavish in its provision," and that they will throw themselves upon the courts for "protection against the wrongs and outrages which the Government seeks to inflict," and, failing redress there, they intend to "resist with all the means that God has placed in our power any attempted infringement of our rights and privileges as freemen in a free country, determined at all hazards to maintain their freedom." A copy of the enrollment was also demanded of the enrolling officer, which was refused, and the meeting adjourned.

Out of the fifty-four men from Nantucket and the Vineyard who have presented themselves to the Board in New Bedford, fifty-one have received exemption papers, two have paid $300, and one has passed.

GRANT AND ROSECRANS.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that one of the other of these men are to take command of the "Grand Army" in the East, but which it will be, seems just now, to be a great topic of speculation among contemporaries. On this subject, the Chattanooga *Rebel* has the following:

Although, at the moment of penning these lines we have no positive confirmation of the transfer of Rosecrans to the Department of the "grand army," and the arrival of Grant upon the vacated field of action, we have no doubt of these changes, as we expressed several weeks ago. Now that the darling aspiration of the Western people has been gratified, and Vicksburg is theirs, it would be a waste of material in the dearth of military genius, to keep two competent Generals in one section, when another needs a master hand so sorely; and hence the recall of either Grant or Rosecrans to the Eastern theatre of war, seems, from the nature of the case, to be a foregone conclusion. Rosecrans will doubtless succeed the unsuccessful great failures who have played such disastrous parts on the Potomac. We think the nation will be disappointed in him. Although an industrious and intelligent commander, he lacks enterprise. He knows how to take care of his men, but he has not exhibited the higher talent of supervising the armies of his subordinates. Bragg clearly out-generaled him at Tullahoma, and if he has not encounted any serious reverse in the West, the reason has existed not in his superior strategy, but in our lack of force. At the same time we part from him without regret. Rosecrans, personally, if we mistake not the evidences that reach us from a distance, is a mean man. We know of no character whose petty traits strike us as so little short of swelling. He came to Tennessee with a reputation for a magnanimous daring, which he has belied the most out, and he leaves this State with the cries of wronged women and children as departing anthem. His successor is it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity and civilization, will prove a better man. Though Grant has made no personal record one way or other. He may be a generous, or a brutal foe, for we know. As an officer, we look upon him as persevering, laborious, but only ordinarily skillful. He is more patient, and perhaps more progressive, than Roescrans, but less adroit. He will be under the control of Andrew Johnson, however, and whoever is that fanatic, will surely go to the bottom.

From the Richmond Enquirer.]

SUB-MARINE BATTERIES ON JAMES RIVER. OFFICIAL REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HUNTER DAVIDSON, C. S. N.

NEAR VARINA, JAMES RIVER, Va., August 6, 1863.

Hon. S. R. MILROY, *Secretary of Navy*:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the enemy's iron, consisting of one "monitor iron-clad" and two wooden gunboats, proceeded yesterday afternoon rapidly up this river, shelling both banks indiscriminately on the way, and attempted to pass our lower sub-marine battery near Cox's wharf; but as the leading gunboat came over the position, one of our tanks was exploded near her, with effect, ripping off heavy timbers, careening the boat so as to throw nearly everything overboard from her spar deck, and, from the quantity of gun-gear picked up, I think the pivot gun also, which, no doubt, enabled her to right herself, as she was seen to disappear for a moment or two in the motion of the waters.

This explosion panic-struck the enemy, as their shouts and cries could be heard a long distance, and effectually arrested their progress up the river, not one of their vessels passing our position at any time.

The gunboat, with her engine disabled and in a shattered condition, was taken in tow by the other vessels of the squadron, and they retreated as hasty as they could down the river, anchoring at lower "Dutch Gap," where they were heard to be hammering and repairing all night. At daylight this morning they continued their retreat. * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
HUNTER DAVIDSON,
Lieut. Com.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOSIAH TURNER, **of Orange** county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE highest cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or a hundred at a time. FRANK I. WILSON, Agent.
Aug 12-1w
Standard copy 3 times.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO EXPERIENCED MOULDERS. SUCH mechanics can get steady employment and high wages. Apply to D. ANDERSON & Co.
Aug. 13-3t* Fayetteville, N. C.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN FROM A DESERTER AT MY HOUSE, August 5th, an IRON GREY MARE, five or six years old, black mane and tail. Has been shod; no other marks. He gave his name as William Hobbs, and she was brought her from Maryland—afterwards that a man brought her to him. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to RICHARD HOLDING,
Aug 12-3t* Pacific, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific for the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the afflicted for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant.

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certainty, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any man can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to the afflicted.

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
H. PORTER.
Aug 4-2w

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND A BOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible.

A. GORDON,
Aug 6-6t Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf